MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1857.

### THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## MEETS IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

## THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The Kansas Question-Oregon and Mini Constitutions-The Pacific Ratiroad Project New Loan or Treasury Notes Fariff The Utah Expedition The Homestead Bill Imprevenents of Harbors and Rivers—The Riagara Ship Canal—New Territorial Gov-eraments to be Organized—Naturalization Claims-Army and Navy Bills-Renewal of Patents-Indian Wars-Merchants Asking Relief in Regard to Customs Duties.-The Cases of Walter M. Gibson and Francis Dainese Commercial Relations with the

The Thirty-lifth Congress of the United States commences its first session at noon to-day, and there is evidenty a great anxiety to ascertain in advance what particular subjects will claim the consideration of our national Sanbedrim. Speculation runs kigh in all classes of society as to whether this measure or that will be brought up, or whether certain great political questions may not overshadow all other business, and defeat the hundreds of schemes now being perfected by the lobby for plundering the treasury, as well as many important objects of legiti-mate legislation. The following is a list of the members of both branches

of the thirty fifth Congress:-

DEM A LO
Number of Senators 62
President John C. Breckinridge. Secretary Asbury Dickins.
Democrats, D. Opposition, O.
Term Term
JALABAMA. expires. MISSASSIPVI. expires.
Clement C. Clay, Jr.D. 1859 Albert G. Brown D. 1859
Beni, FitzpatrickO 1861 Jefferson Davis D 1868

Banj. Fitzpatrick... O. 1861	Jefferson Davis... D. 1863
Wuz. K. Sobastian... D. 1859	James L. Green... D. 1861
Robert W. Johnson D. 1861	Trusten Poix... D. 1863
James Dixon... O. 1861	John P. Hale... O. 1869
James Dixon... O. 1863	John P. Hale... O. 1869
James Dixon... D. 1861	John P. Hale... O. 1861
David C. Broderick... D. 1863	
David C. Broderick... D. 1864	Will. H. Seward... O. 1863
David C. Broderick... D. 1865	
James A. Bayard... D. 1869	John R. Thompson... D. 1863
James A. Bayard... D. 1863	John R. Thompson... D. 1863
John R. Thompson... D. 1863	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1863	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1863	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1864	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1865	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1864	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1865	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1865	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1866	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1867	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1868	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1868	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1868	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1869	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1868	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1868	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1869	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1869	North Caholina...
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North Caholina... D. 1869	North Caholina...
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North Caholina... D. 1860	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1860	North Caholina...
North Caholina... D. 1860	North Caholina...
N	

Graham N. Fitch. D. 1861

Jesse D. Bright. D. 1863

William Bigler. D. 1861

Simen Cameron. O. 1863 Stephen A. Douglas D., 1859 Lyman Trumbuli...O., 1861 Philip Allen. . . . D. 1859
James F. Simmons O. 1863 John B. Thompson. O. 1869
John J. Crittenden. O. 1861
LOUISLANA.
J. P. Bentson D. 1862
John J. Crittenden. O. 1861
John J. Crittenden. O. 1861
John J. Crittenden. O. 1861

John J. Crittenden. O. 1861

J. P. Benjamin. D. 1859
John Slideil. D. 1861

W. Pitt Fessenden. O. 1859
Hannibal Hambin. O. 1859
MASSACHUSETTS.

TENNESSEE.

John Bell. O. 1863

TEXAS.

Sam Houston. O. 1859
J. P. Henderson. D. 1863
VERMONT. | MASSACHUSETTS | Jacob Collamer ... 0 . 1863 | VERMONT ... | VERMONT ... 0 . 1861 | Charles Sunner ... 0 . 1863 | Solomon Foot ... ... 0 . 1863 | VERMONT ... 0 . 1863 | Charles Sunner ... 0 . 1864 | Charles Sunner ... 0 . 1864 | Charles Sunner ... 0 . 1865 | Charles Sunner . | Charles Sumner... 0. 1863 | VIRGINIA. |
James A. Pearce... D. 1861	R. M. T. Hunter... D. 1859
Anthony Kennedy O. 1863	MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Suart... D. 1859	Charles Durkee... 0. 1861
Zachariah Chandler O. 1863	James R. Doolittle... 0. 1863

already been chosen. They take their seats on the 4th of ALAHAMA-Clement C. Clay, D.; term expires 1865-hi

wn successor.

Ground—Robert Toombs, D.; term expires 1865; his sersor. his own successor. TENNESSEE—A. O. P. Nicholson, D.; term expires 1865; Succeed John Bell, opposition.
Texas—J. W. Hemphill, D.; term expires 1865; to suc-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of Members 234

Speaker James L Orr.
Clerk James C Allen.
Sergeant at Arms A. J. Glossbronner.
Doorkeeper R. B. Hackney.
Postmaster Cluskey. Dist. ALABAMA.

1—James A. Stallworth...D

1-Alfred B. Greenwood, D. 2-Edward A. Warren...D 

3—Owen Lovejoy
4—W. Kellegg...
5—Isaac N. Morris.
6—Thomas I. Harris...
7—Aaren Shaw...
8—Robert Smith...
9—Samuel S. Marshall.

3 James Hughes... 4 James B. Foley.

9-Schayler Colfax... 10-Charles Case.... 11-John U. Pettit....

1—Saml. R. Curtis..... 2—Timothy Davis.....

3—Sidney Dean..... 4—Wm. D. Bishop... DELAWARE. 23.—Charfes B. Hoard

1—William G. Whitely...D 24.—Amos P. Granger

ptoripa. 25.—Edwin B. Morgan 1-George S. Hawkins...D

-Freeman H. Morse...

Chauncey L. Knapp Eli Theyer Calvin Chaffee...

10—Calvin Chaffee...R 11—Henry I. Dawes...R stantose 1—William A. Howard...B

2—Henry Waldron..... 3—David S. Walbridge... 4—De Witt C. Leech....

NEW HAMPSHIRE 1—James Pike..... 2—Mason W. Tappan... 3—Aaron H. Cragin.... NEW JESSEY.

1—Isaiah D. Clawson ...

2—George R. Robbins ...

3—Garnett B. Adrian ...

5—Jacob R. Wortensy,
NEW YORK.

1—John A. Scaring. D
2—George Taylor. D
2—John F. Potter. R
2—John Kelly. D
3—George W. Hopana.
Wiscossin.

1—John F. Potter. R
2—Cadw r C. Washburn. R
3—Charles Billinghurst. R RECAPITULATION. MINNESOTA.

Kingsbury......D Marcus J. Parrott.....FSD JOSEPH LAIN. D Fenner Ferguson. D
NEW MEXICO. ARIZONA.
Mignel A. Otero. D Sylvester Mowry.

John M. Bernhisel...... Alpheus G. Fullet.......D The Senate will have to be organized this year as well as the House. Owing to the death of Senator Rusk, the out a President to call them to order. Vice President breckinridge, in consequence of illness in his family, will not be in Washington for some days after the opening of the session. It is thought that Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, will be elected President oro tem.

rratic Caucus on Saturday night settled that. We have placed the names of the new officers at the head of the ist of members. The House will be nearly if not quite Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, will be absent. Owing to continued ill-health, he will not be able to take his seat at the opening of Congress. His physicians have advised him to go to Cuba, before proceeding to Washington, and accordingly he will leave in a few days. Mr. Caruthers is

It is believed that should O. B. Matteson present himself and attempt to take his seat at the opening of Cons said that he will not make his appearance at the early part of the session, but will wait until his friends ascerain the complexion of the House. It is doubtful whether they can get a twe-thirds vote, as it will require that to expel him. The black republicans will probably vote to

The only way, and it is understood that there is a disposition to adopt this plan, is, for the House to refuse to receive his credentials, and that will bring the members to a direct vote on the question, and a majority can refuse to let him take his seat. Newspapers have been sent here to members from his own district, with articles marked, strongly protesting against allowing him to take his seat. On the other hand, Mr. Matteson has sent to every member a printed pamphlet, purporting to be a complete vindication of his course while a member of the last Congress, and tensuring the Investigating Committee

his expulsion.

The new and threatening aspect assumed by the Kansas question has disheartened many of the "third house," who have been seized with gloomy forebodings of having again to leave the national capital with "nary red"—as

Kansas as passed by the Lecompton Convention, the consideration of which will form the most prominent subject of discussion in the coming Congress. The President's Message will dwell at great length on Kansas affairs, and, sside from the waste of time in political Buncombe speeches, the efforts for some practical settlement of these difficulties, which have been too long nurtured by scheming politicians, will occupy much of the attention Congress. The interest of the entire country is centered on the Kansas question, and its consideration may be justly deemed paramount to all others.

The Utah question may be appropriately ranked next to troops and to innoculate our country with his pestiferous doctrines, is to be decided by Congress. The doctrine that polygamy is a domestic institution like slavery, and that Utah, if she desires it, must come in as a State, with all her beastly dogmas of faith, has yet to be discussed in Congress, and doubtiess will occupy much of the attention at the coming session.

The Minnesota constitution will come up for considera tion, and will undoubtedly be adopted. Minneseta will then be entitled to two United States Senators and a member of Congress. Messrs. Shields and Rice will probably be the new Senators.

The Oregon constitution was submitted to the people on the 9th of November. The slavery provision will no doubt be stricken out, and Oregon will be admitted by Congress as a free State. Mesers, Lane and Stevens will probably be the Senators from the new State.

The probabilities are that several new Territorial governments will be ordered to be organized by the present Congress. Senator Gwin has in readiness bills proposing Territorial governments for "Arizona" or "Colorade and "Sierra Nevada" or "Columbus," which will be introduced on the first day of the session. The latter will comprise that portion of the country lying east of the Recky Mountains and bounded by those mountains on the east, the Sierra Nevada on the west, the Oregon and Utah lines on the north, and the Goose Mountains on the south. The people residing within those limits have appointed Col. James A. Crane as their dele gate to Washington. Arizona is represented by Lieut. Mowry, of the army. In addition to those, Decotah, which lies west of the Minnesota State line, will also probably be organized. Mr. Fuller already on han i as delegate to

national legislation during the present session is the grand Pacific Railroad project, by which it is proposed to connect first class double track railway, constructed by individual enterprise, but aided by a Congressional grant of one hunalternate sections. This subject will be warmly urged upon Congress by President Buchanan in his annual message, and the signs of the times indicate that the recommendation will be favorably considered and acted on by both houses of Congress. The terrible calamity of the less of the Central America, the Mormon rebellion, and the dangers attending the isthmus routes to our Pacific possessions, all go to impress the public mind with the importance of a railroad across our continent. Several hundred thousand dollars have been expended by the general government in surveying the several reutes, and the chances are in favor of a bill providing for three separate routes, as reported doring the last Congress by General Denver, of the special committee on that subject. The late explosion of the great Texas fraud-known as the "Southern Pacific Railroad" of Texas - will also have a tendency to insure favorable action by Congress, with a view to placing this ca

terruise on a reliable and national feeting. nessee, in the Congress of the United States, is " an as surance most dear" that his not buntling will be resusciisted, and the "Homestead bill" will again agure in the debates of that body. Mr. Johnson is the father of the bill, though of late years it has had the considerate care of several honorable guardians. It is quite certain that as the first bill introduced into the Senate will be by Senator Gwin, of California, to provide facilities for leaving home," the score and be by Senator Johnson to secure

" home" to actual scatters on the public domain.

Following close upon the heels of these will be provement of rivers and harbors-all of which will go to the Committee on Commercia for consideration. It is now estinated that these bills will, in the aggregate, involve n expenditure of ten millions of dellars. Among the

of the Indiana canal around the falls in the Ohio river. This bill proposes an appropriation of one million of dollars to aid in the construction of the canal on the same terms on which the Louisville canal was constructed -the money to be refunded out of the proceeds of the canal when finished. The Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky have passed resolutions asking for this aid and urging the necessity of the work. The Committee on Commerce of the last Congress refused to report a bill for

The Niagara ship canal will also be strongly repre sented here, and a bill will be introduced into both house of Congress, proposing an absolute grant to that company of one million of acres of public land to aid in the constru tion of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara on the States, both in peace and war. This bill, however, stands condemned by Mr. Buchanan, who says he would not have approved the grant to the Michigan canal had he then been President of the United States.

The following points will probably be covered by the

internal improvement bills which will be introduced, viz:—
Rock Island rapids in the Mississippi river.
Harbor of Chicago.
Harbor of Waukegan, Ill.
Opening communication between Albemarle sound, N.
C., and the Atlantic ocean.
Survey of Mississippi river from Fort Snelling to the
Falls of St. Anthony.
Survey of Root river, in Minnesota Territory.
Construction of a harbor at Black Lake, Michigan.
Construction of harbor at New Buffalo, Michigan.
Construction of Custom House and Post Office at Perth
Amboy, New Jersey.
Enlargement of Custom House and Post Office at Toledo,
Obio.

Dio.
Improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts.
Harbor at the mouth of Grand river, Michigan.
Harbor at St. Joseph, Michigan.
Harbor at St. Joseph, Michigan.
Harbor at the Mouth of Calumet River, Illinois.
Improvement of the Harbor of Plymouth, Mass.
Improvement of Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Improvement of the Harbor of Cape Cod, Mass.
Improvement of the Navigation of James River, Va.
Custom House, Post Office and Court Room at Ogden
ours, N. Y.

Improvement of the Navigation of James River, Va. Custom House, Post Office and Court Room at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

To keep the St. Clair River in a Navigable Condition for Vessels of War and Commerce.

Improvement of the Harbor of Huron, Ohio.

Improvement of the Harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.

Improvement of the Harbor of Vermillion, Ohio.

Improvement of the Harbor of Vermillion, Ohio.

Improvement of the Harbor of Sandusky, Ohio.

Improvement of the Harbor of Burfalo, New York.

Improvement of the Harbor of Burfalo, New York.

Improvement of the Harbor of Eric, Fu.

Improvement of the Illinois River.

Improvement of Harbor at Reedy Island, Delaware River.

Improvement of Harbor at Chester, Delaware.
Improvement of Harbor of New Castle, Delaware.
Improvement of Genesee River, N. Y.
Working Steam Bredge on Lake Ontario.
Improvement of the Channel of Hudson River, above
and below Albany, and below Trey, New York.
Improvement of the Harbor at Port Ontario, N. Y.
Improvement of the Harbor of San Diego, Cal.
Improvement of the Navigation of the Missouri River
by contract.

y contract.
Improvement of the Ohio River by contract.
Improvement of the Arkansas River by contract.
Improvement of the Harbor at Oswego, N. Y.
Enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. These comprise only a small part of the bills of a simila character which are now ready to be introduced into the House of Representatives immediately upon its organiza

calls the attention of the people of that State to the sub-ject of the construction of a railroad from the Gulf coast tion of the people nearly twenty years ago. In 1854 it appears an act passed the Mississippi Legislature amendatory of another passed in 1850, incorporating the Gulf and Sh Island Railroad Company, but no organization of the com pany ever took place under it. Under an act passed in survey the route, the line being required to connect with the Southern, or the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern road, at Brandon, Jackson or Canton, as the northern terminus. The survey of the route, the Gover nor says, was made with reference to Jackson as the northern terminus, and the valley of Pearl river as the sippi City is one hundred miles. An act of Congress was passed in August, 1855, making a grant of land Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico-the grant giving every alternate section designated by even numbers, for six sec if any of the lands granted had been disposed of, to select an equal quantity in lieu of these, within fifteen miles on each side of the road. The Governor proposes, as an in centive to the organization of a company for the work, that the terminus of the road shall be opposite the harbor of Kansas. Whether Brigham Young shall be authorized to and that its line shall pursue a route to the northern boun-Ship Islan 1, which affords the best harbor on the coast, Mobile and Ohio on the one side, and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern road on the other, with each dation that the consent of Congress be obtained for a change of the present grant of land, so that it may be nade applicable to a line of road such as that designated will bring the subject before that body during the present

> Of course the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky will bring forward his favorite, "a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and urge its adoption as the only salvation of the government against "foreign is

of martial music, and the long line of "Old Defenders," the soldiers of the war of 1812, will be drawn up before the houses of Congress, demanding a recognition of past services and a government pension for the future. Seve ral State Legislatures have lately passed resolutions on the subject. A resolution is now before the Georgia Legislature instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to urge the passage of a law granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the ndian wars between 1790 and 1815, and to their widows and miner children. There is but little doubt that this class of persons will be pensioned, and the sooner the better. If the present Congress have any feelings of pa-trictism they will take this subject up among the first, and for their own credit, and for the credit of the country, pass upon it at once. Were they to know the state of destitution to which some of these defenders of their country are reduced, they would no longer hesitate or 🌬 lay. We are informed that some of them have actually died in the poorhouse, while others are in a starving condition. It is our impression that the bill has already passed one branch of the national Legislature. We trust it will be disposed of at the present session, and that the lobby agents and their schemes will not be permitted to

There will be two naval bills urged on the coming Con gress. One of these provides for the restoration to service of a portion of these officers dropped by the Retiring Board of two years since. The entire list comprises a hundred and fifty names, of which it is said ten per cent will be restored by the coming Congress. The other bill the bill passed for the army last year. This bill has been brought forward every year, but the heretofore conflicting forces, it is said, will this year unite to secure its passage The position of the Engineer Corps, which, in consequence of the increase of war steamers, is of growing portance, will also some up for determination. The torps

has now no rank or commissioned officers. An increase of the army will be recommended by Secre tary Floyd, and will doubtless be made by Congress, of a least ten regiments. This increase has become necessary from the great loss of time and expense in the movemen of troops from one extreme section of the country to an other, as, for instance, on account of the recent move ment of troops to Utah, the cost of transportation would have kept a standing regiment at the point required mated to a warm climate than they are ordered into frigid winter quarters, endangering their lives and the efficiency

The organization of a Printing Department for Congreon the same plan as the various bureaus will be a moimportant feature. As learnense sums of money have been squandered in printing since the organization of the government, out of which the speds seeking lobby has grown obese, it is expected that a sirong opposison wil

yet suffering, will necessitate a new loas or the bane Property notes to the amount of \$20,800,000 to \$60,000,000 This matter will absorb a good deal of the attention of cial embarrassments may possibly be discussed by the coming Congress, but it is not probable that anything with be done in relation to it the present session.

The decadal period is fast approaching, when, in cordance with the constitution, an enumeration of the nhabitants of the United States must be made in order to ascertain the ratio of representatives in the lower house. The eighth census, it is hoped, will be taken with greater promptness and skill than the preceding ones. The pre-sent Congress should complete the arrangements for pro-

perly numbering the people.

The Committee on Patents will also have their usual share of labor to perform, as Colt, Chaffee, Haywood and others, with their well disciplined corps of lobby agents, will be "on hand."

Bills will also be introduced for the relief of a great number of New York and other merchants, claiming a return of duties improperly paid, but not paid under pro test, as required by law-all of which claims have been rejected by the United States Court of Claims. Also clams for duties paid on goods burned "in original packages." If burned after they have passed into the hands of small dealers-taxed, of course, with the duty paid by the importer—then, it is urged, the government should not refund; but if still in the possession of th wealthy merchant when the loss occurs, the logic is, the duties should be refunded. The reverse of the rule would be nearer equity. Yet claims of this kind to the amoun of three millions of dollars will be presented to this Con gress, backed by the full power of the lebby. Look to

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will have presented to them two interesting cases, that of Captain Walter M. Gib-son, a citizen of the United States, who was imprisoned by the Netherlands government in the Island of Java, and that of Francis Dainese, whose office while United States Consul at Constantinople was forcibly entered and robbed, and himself driven from the city through the agency of other United States officials near the govern ment of the Sublime Porte. Captain Chain claims or bordred thousand dollars indemnity, for intures and to of property, while Mr. Dainese claims only his pay and expenses while in the employment of the gove other words a settlement of his accounts on the principles of justice and usage.

The Committee on Foreign Relations and he report a bill authorizing the President of the Corlect States to open commercial relations with the Notherlan I Indies and despatch thither a competent agent to assure a trade with the rich islands now monopolized by the Dutch gov

A treaty with Nicaragua has been made to be either accepted or rejected by the semiend to all necessity of considering the treaty, with Gen. Walker en route, the destiny of the question cannot be predicted with much certainty.

What pertion of all this work will be acted or remain to be seen. When the members received eight dollars per day the long session usually extended through nine months of the year, but under the salary system it will probably be curtailed one half. Not only will the session be thus shortened, but the signs of the times indicate that most of the time will be consumed in a contest over abstract questions, to the neglect of legiticontest over the Kansas question in Congress, and should haps the appropriation bills. The indications are that fierce conflict is at hand. It may be smothered for a while, but it will only be to make the storm the greater These things, however, need not be anticipated. cient unto the day is the evil thereof"-but the lobby may rest assured that their interests are overshadowe by the political storm cloud, and it would be well for them to look about them and prepare for a contingency which may happen.

Our programme now being completed, let the perform ance begin. Look to the Capitol-Senate, House of Repre-

# LETTERS TO OTHER JOURNALS.

LETTERS TO OTHER JOURNALS.
[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

What Gov. Walker Says on the Kansas Question.

Gov. Walker is here. He has leave of absence for one month, which will expire on the 17th of December. He has no coubt of his confirmation by the Senate il normanated. But his nomination is doubtful. He openly expresses his disapproval of the action of the Convent on. He says the course adopted by it, in refusing to a bmitthe constitution to the people, will be spuraed by the mass of the people, who will scorn to touch it in any shape. He supposes the free State electors, both democrats and republicans, will appoint large committees to watch the publicans, will appoint large committees to watch the polis of the Lecompton faction, and prevent illegal voting. He thinks it was the intention of Calboun and bis set to invite over the Missourians in companies, by requiring no term of residence, not even one day, as a condition of voting, or a test of intention; but he thinks the Missourians will not do that, because they are tired and disgusted with interference in Kansas. He thinks the Lecomptonites will get about two votes, if they do not cheat; if they do they will return two hundred thousand, if necessary. He denies that nearly all the votes cast for Ransom and the "democratic" Legislative ticket, in October, were given by pre-slavery men. Half or more of them were cast by decided free State democrats, who are as bitterly hestile to the pretended constitution and schedule adopted by the Lecomptonice as the most fleer republicans, and who will refuse to go to the poils on the Stst prexime.

The Governor says the free State men are almost frantic

congress, and that it any North rehams, that North removerat who votes for it, will be crushed by the force of public sentiment.

[Correspondence of The South.]

\*\*Mannaton, Dec. 2, 1857.

\*\*A Kansat Conference of Members of Congress—Probable Triumph of the Administration and the Constitutional Democracy—More Territorial Governments—An Insult to Our Government—The Smallpex.

An informal conference is to be held this evening of the democratic members of the new Congress who have already arrived in Washington, wherein the Kansas matter, it is supposed, will be thoroughly canvassed.

But little doubt now remains but that the action of the Kansas Convention will be accepted by Congress, in view of the facts that it will be sustained by all the moral force of the administration, that the democratic presses of the North are changing front and coming to the support of the President, and that hearly all the democratic members of the new Congress already arrived here are ascertained to have no sympathy in Mr. Walker's views as to the policy he is industriously recommending to be pursued on the matter of the State constitution of Kansas. The indications are decidedly favorable for a trumph of the administration and of the constitutional democracy of the country. There is much anxiety to ascertain the precise views of Senator Douglas, which will probably not be developed until the subject has been brought under the attention of Congress; but it is well understood that the distinguished Senator has not been committed by the premarciaments of the Chicago Times, or in any other way to stand out in opposition to the countries of emphasically decided upon by the a liministration.

There will probably be submitted to the consideration of three additional Territorial governments, viz.—In the Gadsden purchase (Arisona): in the country of the great American Basin (Columbus): and in the country west of the Minesona State line (Dakotah). Delegates from the two former Territories have arrived here to attend the approaching assistion

two former Territories have arrived force to attend the ap-proaching session of Congress.

I notice that the intelligence I gave you some time ago of a protest on the part of the French and English Minis-ters against the Walker expedition, conveying an insulting reflection on our government, is confirmed in the corres-pondence of other papers. It is to be hope I that the im-putation will be repelled in such a manner as to visit with scorn or a severer punishment this signal breach of diplo-matic decorum.

scorn or a severer pursument this signal breach of diplo-matic decorum.

The smallpox made its appearance some time ago in Georgetown, but the fact was industriously suppressed, until now it prevails to such an adarming extent as to re-quire a warning notice to the public. A large number of cases are reported.

Cases are reported.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Message and Reports—Minister to Turkey, dc.

The message and the reports of the several heads of the departments are said to be very long, and necessarily so, insemuch as they embrace details on new and important subjects. It is to be hoped that they will not be suffered appear in print, at a distance, before they are presented in Congress, so has sometimes been the case.

A successor to Mr. Carroll Spence as Minister to Constantinople is to be appointed. I learn that Mr. John P. Brown, the present Pragoman of the Legation, it much urged for it.

Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, has been constanting to Commissioner of Custons, vice Gov. Anderses.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

Commissioner of Customs, vice Gov. Andersea.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

Washington, Ive. 0, 1957.

Housekeeping and Hospitatity—New Territories—Lighting

Up the New Hall—Great Ball—Personal.

I will simply state that the members are coming by
every brain, and are locating for the winter. Some are
at hotels, others at private boarding houses, but an unusually large number are keeping houses, constituents
who may visit the city.

Senator 6 win is endeavoring to impress uson every one
here, especially newspaper—on, his project for forming
two new Perritories—Colorado, and Sierra Nevada or
Columbus. Colorado Territory is to be for med out of the
cerritory acquired by the saladen gurchae and a portion
of New Mexico, embreo ing 46,000 square miles, much of
which is a mineral region. It comprises what is now
gained Arizona, and the pseudo-repressorative hore in

Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry, a Southern officer of the Third Artillery, identified with the Southern mail route to the Facific. The other projected Territory, which it is proposed to christen Sierra Nevada or Columbus, is to be formed in the Great Basin between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. The pseudo representative of this is Judge J. M. Crane, formerly of Virginia, who suggests the name of Columbus because the only town in this named Genera.

gests the name of Columbus because the only town in 1: is named Genoa.

The new hall of the House of Representatives was lighted up with gas last night, and manuscript statements were furnished for reporters, giving due honor to Captain Meigs for the fact that continuous jets of gas can be lighted at one point and extinguished all at once by turning a cock. Unlike the noble old hall, with its massive columns and imposing dome, and classic statuary, half obscured in deep shadew when the chandelier gives the only light, the new hall is everywhere radiant and glaring when the gas flame is poured down through its glass ceiting. The total number of burners is 1,260, and of jets in the carrier pipes for lighting, 45,000.

The hall at the Brazilian embassy last night was truly a brilliant affair, and was graced by the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and a large array of fashion and beauty. Even old General Cass made his appearance, for the ball was in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of Brazil, and it would not have answered to have the Secretary of State away.

away.

Among other Maraachasetts men here, I notice General
Whitney, who is probably on the lookout for an appropriation for the Springdeid Armory. Isaac C. Pray and Mr.
Stewart, of New York, are each here with the intention o
establishing a theatre.

stablishing a theatre.

(Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.)

(Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.)

Washington, Dec. 3, 1857.

The New Minister to Nicaragua—Aid from Europe ognimal Filibusters.

The filibuster influence has gained the upper hand in the administration. The appointment of Mirabeau B. Lamar to the Central American mission is ominous of future trouble. He is transferred to this post from the mission to Buence Ayres, which he had accepted. The change is believed to have been effected by secret agents of Walker. It is assumed that Mr. Lamar will follow the precedent set by Mr. Wheeler, who became the partizan and ally of Walker almost as soon as that adventurer set foot in the country. The appointment is nearly a certain indication that the influence of this government will not be exerted to pacify the Central Americans, but rather to excite new wars in order to pave the way for other buccanering forays upon the unhappy people. It is suggested, with much probability, that the recent paper manifestos by Nicaraguan officials, breathing death and defiance to Costa litera, were instigated by factionists in Walker's in terests. However this may be, the threatened war could be arrested by an official intimation from this government, to either 'r both parties, that any attempt to cose up the be arrested by an official intimation from this revernment, to either a both parties, that any attempt to cose up the Transa to tie, or interrupt travel upon it would be held a violation of friendly relations with the United States. he the criss the States threatened with piratical incur-sions will necessarily seek foreign alliance to aid them in their defence. The general league of the countries from Mexico to thile, made in unticipation of this contingency, will be applied to for assistance, and it will be rendered. The invaled States will also appeal to Europe for aid, which will not be withheld, for it is clearly the interest of Farsian, and France to keep one a highway to the Pacific. England and France to keep open a highway to the Pacific, new se avorable to their commerce. The tacit encourage ment of fillussterism, implied in Mr. Lamar's appoint-ment, must lead to serious mischief, in whatever aspect it

ment, must lead to serious mischief, in whatever aspect it is viewed.

[Correspondence of the States.]

[Correspondence of the States.]

Wassington, Dec. 4, 1857.

Precident's Mescage—Its Topics—Financial Revolution,

Kanat—Uah—Revenue—Central American Affairs.

The dury field Congress is about to meet, and as there will be no obstruction to the organization of either House, the President's message may be expected at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. At no former time was the President's message, upon the meeting of Congress, awaited with more interest. The message will, in the language of the constitution, "give Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." That this important duty will be discharged by the present Executive in a manner highly satisfactory to the public mind, and conducive to the public interests, there is no doubt. The message will be looked to for information relative to the financial distress which has visited this country, in common with the commercial world, and will no doubt propose such means as the long experience and sagacity of the writer may suggest for imparting some stability to our financial system, in the defects of which the causes of often recurring revulsions in trade are chiefly to be found. The specific measures which he will propose are not to be anticipated, except by reference to his past opinions, as often expressed in Congress; and those are of a character which will commend them to the judgment of Congress and the country.

Other internal concerns now command the anxious at

pressed in Congress; and these are of a character which will commend them to the judgment of Congress and the country.

Other internal concerns now command the anxious attention of the public, and to the President we turn with confidence for the "suggestion of such measures" as will afferd for each of these difficulties a satisfactory solution. He will present the facts in relation to the Kansas question, and his views as to preper legislation thereon; and being governed only by a desire to solve the difficulty in a manner consistent with popular rights and the principles of the Constitution, his recommendation will not fall to receive public confidence.

The Mormon usurpation and insurrection is to be carnestly grappled with by the Executive. The policy and measures of the government which may be adopted for the purpose of abating this great moral and political nuisance, which has been planted in the centre of the continent. will receive cerdial approbation and support. The occasion demands energetic measures, and a regard more for efficiency than for commy. It will be wise economy to employ at once such means as will put an end, at the earliest practical moment, to Mormon-Indian hostilities, and secure respect in future for the laws and institutions of the United States within the Territory now known as Utah. The subject of the revenue and the tartiff will necessarily occupy the attention of Congress, and it is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the state of the finances, will present very fully and elaborately the views of the administration on that subject.

The condition of our foreign affairs is understood to be ly the views of the administration on that subject.

The condition of our foreign affairs is understood to be

l-thmian region, are not of the nature of foreign, but ra-ther of domestic and internal concern. The policy of the President on this subject will no doubt prove to be such as

lethman region, are not of the nature of foreign, but rather of domestic and internal concern. The policy of the President on this subject will no doubt prove to be such as will correspond with and carry out the principles adopted as a part of the democratic platform at Cancinnati.

[Correspondence of the Post.]

Reception of Douglas—The Kansas Constitution—Prospects of the Hinner's Cambidate for Clerk of the House—The Treasway Report, de.

Senator Douglas arrived on Wednesday, and was received with hurras, bonfires, an illumination (of his own house) and a serenade, producing to a certain degree the desired impression—viz., that the prestige of the redoubtable Fenator is undiminished. He had a long interview yesterday with the President, during which it is said Kansas affairs were discussed, and there was to agreement or prospect of one in their views relating to the constitution. List night be was again nervanded, and made a speech, carefully avoiding any aliasion to Kansas, complimenting the cutzens of Washington, and reiterating some generalities concerning his regard for the constitution and his love of the Unice—ail of which was very fine, but disappointed many who had come, expecting to hear him avow publicly, as he had done so often in private, his determination to oppose the Kansas constitution. It is not improbable that he may propose some modification, which will save the chances of his re-election at home, and not loosen the hold which be fancies he has upon the Seeth.

It seems now that the administration will be able to carry the constitution against the opposition of Douglas. The whole influence of the government, direct and indirect, has been used to bring the party to its support, and with such success. His personal qualifications for the clience of Speaker are so generally appreciated, and his supporters are so strong and well organized, that there is but little doubt that he will be nominated.

Mr. Allen, et illinois, who for a long time had the field almost to binacelf as candidate for the e

shows which way the wind is turning. A democrat, to recure the votes of his party, is obliged to deny that he follows I-oughas.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared, and pertous of it have already been furnished to his organs. The increased and increasing receipts of the customs encourage the belief that no new loan will be necessary. The outstanding debt is \$55, 90,000, \$46,000,000 of our debt has been remember alrea tharch 4, 1851. The total priming and interest said on the amount redocrate is something over \$5,400,000. Has sum, deducted from the interest to maintify, shows a saving of nearly \$17,000,000, according to the bast Ireasurer's report and statements since peblished.

[Correspondence of the Times.]

Washington, Dec. 4, 1857.

The agent of the administration, who represented them in Kansas during the sitting of the Convention, was Henry I. Martin, a shrewd and intelligent Mississippian, then and now clerk in the Interior Department under Secretary Thompson. Mortin was constantly present at the Convention caucuses, and it was chiefly through his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the constitution to the people. As the agent of the administration, in a credentials were attemptioned by the fact that he was at the same time a clerk in the government service, and his influence was parameunt. Except for his interference, it is fully be strengthened by the fact that he was at the same clerk in the government service, and his influence was parameunt. Except for his interference, it is fully believed that the Judge Elmore party, who favored a free authorisation of the constitution, would have triumphed. It was Martin's desputch to Washington, also, which led the President and the Fairs to take their positions so early

It was Martin's despatch to Washington, also, which led the President and the Union to take their positions so early in favor of the Congenism's action.

It is stated that although under levernor Walker's influence the President struck from the original dreft of the message his recommendation in favor of austaining the action of the Convention, since the Governor left the has restored it, and is determined to take bold ground infavor of the admission of Kansas at once under the Lecompton sensition. It would seem more probable that he will not commit himself on the question either way.

George W. Bowman, editor of the Gastle, at Berford, Fenn., has been determined upon by the President for superintendent of Public Printing.

There is some Bule danger that McKeon will be removed, as the President would deem this a chemp opportunity to indicate to those who are dispersed to ity the track on the Senses question, it at party discipline will be regulty cultured against robels.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

Washington, Dec. 4, 1857.

Sensier Douglas and Kansas—Trocoury Statement, dec., de.

The influence of Senster Douglas is already very ob-

vious on the state of opinion about Kansas. There are indications of a powerful opposition from the democratic side in Congress to the Lecompton constitution. An abstract of that document was published in The States this evening, and great fault is found with it independently of the slavery question. The ex ravagance of the proslavery clauses excites surprise among the Northern democrats. There is reason to suspect that whatover arrangement of the Kansas difficulty may be attempted on a basis which rejects the Lecompton constitution will have coupled with it pro slavery projects about New Mexico, Arizota and other Territories on the side of Mexico.

The Treasury statement for the past week is as follows:
—Amount subject to draft, \$6,57,397 23; reduction from previous week, \$752,654 83; week's receipts, \$660,066 \$1; drafts returned paid, \$1,563,173 72; drafts issued, \$1,412, 134 64.

The President has appointed Mr. Anderson, the late Commissioner, and Mr. Streeter, the late Solicitor, to temporary places elsewhere, and did not supersect them till their resignations were freely tendered. Previous committals atome induced the changes.

Mr. Marshall is the only democratic member from Illinois who concurs with the Kansas policy of the administration, and that he does qualifiedly.

The Treasury report will take decided ground against the present organization of banks, and a vocate a mode by which small notes may be expelled.

Private advices received from Mexico represent the condition of distraction and anarchy as worse than public inchilingence had it, and the next mail is anticipated with deep anxiety by the legation here.

Anarrangement is just concluded by which Major Talcott is the conduct the engineering on the proposed road from Vera Cruz to the Pacific, for which the company is organized and menus secured. If the government stands or its stability is insured, the enterprise will proceed.

Postmaster General Brown's report is in fifty one pamphlet pages, and is manily devoted to the defene of the overland Cal

overland cantorna man route.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

Washington, Dec. 4, 1857.

No Action to be Taken in Caucus on the Kansus Question—

Southern Men Opposing the Schedule—Jukey Douglas adheres to His Position—Land Office Decision—Important

Statistics de

here to His Position—Land Office Decision—Important Statistics, de.

It is the general impression that no action will be taken on the Kansas question in the caucus. Members are disposed to wait the communication of the message, and the facts may disclose.

Soon afterwards, however, there will be, I learn, some discussion on the subject. Hon. Mr. Jewett, of Kentucky, and other prominent members of the democratic party, will speak out their decided opposition to the Calhoun schedule. The Northern men, then, are not singular in the onlines they have expressed.

schedule. The Northern men, then, are not singular in the opinions they have expressed.

Judge Douglas still stands firm upon the ground he originally assumed. His interview with the Fressiont had not had the effect to change the views he entertains on this question in containen with Governor Walker.

A queryon of both Houses is present. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has written to Mr. Towne, of Chicago, lithois, that from the momenta settler enters, in person, or land open to pre-emption, with the animum memoria, or with the intention of availing himself of the pre-emption law, and does not act in exe-

privilege of the pre-emption law, and does my alt in exe-cution of that intention, he is a settler. He is protected until he fails, on his part, to comply with the condition of

the law.

The following tabular statement shows the balances remaining in the treasury—being the amount subject to draft, on the first of the months mentioned:—

 
 draft, on the first of the dumns to

 Date of Report.
 Returns to

 January 1, 1857.
 Dec. 22, 1856.
 \$22,011,212 58

 February 1, "Jan. 27, 1857.
 25,506,881 93

 March 1, "Feb. 28, "24,467,742 52
 April 1, "March 23, "24,722,821 64

 April 1, "March 23, "23,262,126 73

 June 1, "May 25, "22,838,246 24

 June 1, "Long 22, "20,169,011 11
 

August 1, "... July 27, "... 18,688,896 38
Sept 1, "... August 21," 19,587,223 50
October 1, "... Sept. 21, "... 17,181,464 84.
Nov. 1, "... Oct. 26, "... \$8,802,227 17
Dec. 1, "... Nov. 23, "... 7,328,451 06
Official information has been received at the office of the
Light House Board that various changes important to
mariners have been made in lighting and buoying the
approaches to the port of Liverpool. The positions of
thirteen buoys have been changed, four new ones have
been established, and five dispensed with in consequence
of shiftings on the banks

These alterations make the Queen's channel the channel
to be used at night. In the Victoria channel the buoys
are adapted to the growth of the banks, and their general
arrangement is maintained as before. It may be navigated by daylight, great care being taken to make due
allowance for the tide, which, during both flood and ebb,
sets across this channel, and over the banks on enther side
of it. The navigation of the Crosby channel in thick
weather will be facilitated by equalizing the distances
and straightening the line of buoys. The Formby light
vessel must always be passed on her southwest side.
The new buoy on Reggar's Patch should be given a wide
berth.
[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

berth. [Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.] Wassington, Dec. 4, 1857. The Democratic Party and the Kansos Question. There seems to be an opinion in some quarters that the President does not approve and sustain the action of the Constitutional Convention at Kansos—that he has determined not to take any decided position in regard to it, but to refer the whole matter to Congress for its action. Such an opinion is entirely erroneous. It is promulgated by democrats who have deserted the Kansas Nebraska bill, and are now attempting to sustain themselves before the people.

and are now attempting to sustain themselves before and people.

No man who has read the inaugural of the President, his letter in answer to the Silliman memorial, and watched his entire course with reference to Kansas, will for a moment doubt his position now. No man in this city doubt in the least degree that the President will fully sustain that action, and the democratic members of Congress from every quarter of the Union, with a few exceptions, will given the proposition of the control of harmony among cemocrate on this question, and that there will be a split in the party. The opposition to this measure is at its height now. The list of traitors to democratic principles is full and complete. It is a consolatory reflection that whilst they are recklessly advocating the adoption by Congress of a course that will revive and prolong to a by Congress of a course that will revive and prolong

sure is at its height now. The list of traitors to democratic principles is full and complete. It is a compository reflection that whilst they are recklessly advocating the adoption by Congress of a course that will revive and prolong the sectional aguation which has for so long a time disturbed the harmony of the American people, and caused the most bitter feeds, they are fully sensible of the fatal mistake they have made.

The Chembat Times, presuming that the charge could with great propriety be made, that it was supporting the black republican position, has come out in a brief paragraph, asking the black republican prints to keep quiet, at the same time telling them that they have no possible interest in the matter. This is simply an evidence that the Enquirer is in some degree sensible of its position in common with the remainder of the disaffected.

The point most frequently and pertinaciously urged by those papers—that the whole constitution has never occur published, and consequently that every one but those who framed it is ignorant of its provisions—is about to be finally set at rest. The constitution entire has been published in Kansas, and will be republished in this city tomorrow morning. It is admirably calculated to advance the interests of the future state. There is not a provision in it about which there can be a material difference of ophion, except that which will be submitted to a vote before it shall be presented to Congress. Ample provision is made for fostering education, and for the granting of a portion of the lands to aid in the constration of railrosals. In short, after the people have read it, it will be in vain that the opposition shall urge its rejection by Congress. There will be but one rentiment in regard to it, and that will be in favor of the admission of the State into the Union.

Washivoros, Dec. 4, 1857.

will be in favor of the admission of the State into the Union.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1867.

The Kansas Constitution, Dec. 4, 1867.

I am probably the only person here who has read every word of the Kansas State constitution, and compared it with that of our own and other free States; and I do not hesitate to say it is the most unexceptionable, carefully guarded and wisely designed instrument of the kind I have ever seen. It has improved on us in many points. It interdicts omethod legislation, by providing that the subject of every act shall be indicated in the bill.

It says the Legislature may incorporate one bank of discount and issue, with two branches, under very streamly terms, provided such charier shall be submitted to a vito of the people for their sanction or rejection. Divorces cannot be granted by special enactment, but by general laws, giving the power to the courts. All the other legislative features are in the usual form, as is the Judiciary, it provides for general education, and gives the Legislature a very limited power on the subject of internal improvements. Unlike the Topeka constitution, it permits the residence of free negroes in the State. The abolition philanthrepists who made the Topeka constitution, denied the poor colored man this. It provides, also, that any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of his life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white perron.

Nothing will do more to correct the perversions of the

free white person.

Nothing will do more to correct the perversions of the aboliton press as to the doings and intentions of the Le compton Convention, than the publication of the constitu-tion entire. Its appearance here has had a sulutary influ-

SENATOR Pron, or Omo.—The Columbus Statesmen, democrat, thus foreshadows the position Mr. Pugh will as-

The Ohio State Journal gives currency to a rumor of the Washington quid sumes, that Senator Pugh will vote to receive Kansas as a state ander the Culhoun issurpation, regardless of the exectating wastes of the people of the Territory. Now, without any communication whatever with Mr. Pugh, we assume to denounce the statement as a falsehood, concepted from a mere makes of mischief against that Senator. THE CONDENSATORY REPORTIONS IN MOST STOPL -The

resolutions recently introduced in the Legislature of Mis for their course on the Kansas question were defeated, and a resolution substituted conguring Sovernor Walker alone. The Legislature asjourned sine die en the 18th uit.

NEWSPAPER SUSTENSIONS IN MINISPOTA. The

Mrst Pennett, convicted at the last term of the Yen-mouth county (N. J.) Courts of mandauguter, and ac-tenced to one year's unprisonment in the State prison, was perdoned last week, and arrived at Freehold, on her way leave, on aturday evening last.